

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Kuwait, Bahrain, etc.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

Hijacked Jet Lands in Cyprus After Syria Blocks It in Beirut

By Staff From Dispatches Nicosia — A hijacked Kuwaiti jetliner with 55 people aboard landed Friday in Cyprus after Syrian troops prevented it from landing in Beirut.



Diego Cordóvez, the United Nations mediator, announcing the agreement on Afghanistan.

4-Nation Talks On Afghanistan Conclude Terms For Withdrawal

By Jonathan C. Randal Washington Post Service GENEVA — The United States, the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistan announced an agreement Friday that will lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

West Bank Stays Calm Despite Settler Threats

TEL AVIV — Palestinians staged scattered protests Friday but the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were relatively quiet, despite threats by settlers to avenge the death of an Israeli girl.

Britain Again Cuts Interest Rates In Attempt to Stem Pound's Surge

LONDON — British authorities cut interest rates on Friday for the second time in three weeks in an effort to stem the pound's rise and protect export industries.

Guerrillas Denounce Agreement

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan guerrilla leaders have denounced the agreement on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and have urged Pakistan not to sign it.

Market Changes, Leaving OPEC Behind

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service PARIS — The headline flashed across market monitors screens only briefly the other day, but it spoke volumes: Southern Yemen crude oil exports to begin 1989 at 50,000 to 70,000 barrels a day.

In Japan, Old Work Habits Die Hard

By Margaret Shapiro Washington Post Service TOKYO — The harried Japanese bureaucrat punched on the boom box, sending a young woman's melodious voice washing over dozens of colleagues toiling at cluttered desks.

Notziger Given 90-Day Term

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lyn Notziger, a former political director for President Ronald Reagan, was sentenced Friday to serve 90 days in prison, pending appeal, and pay a \$30,000 fine for illegally lobbying government officials.

Spring Snow in Tokyo

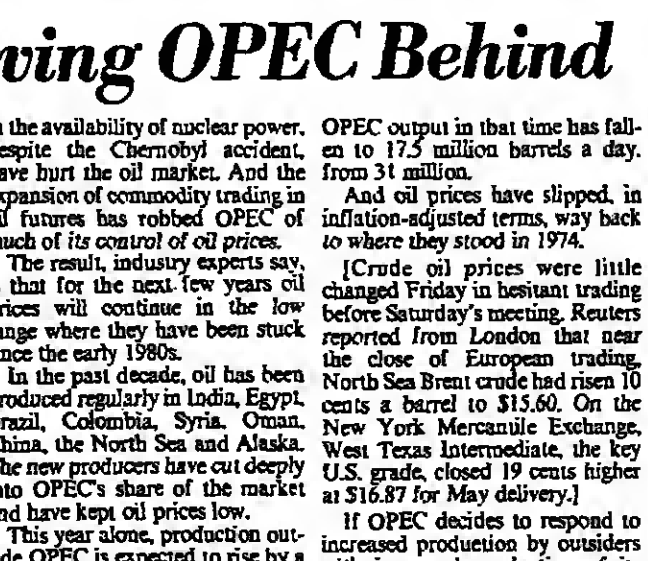
SPRING SNOW IN TOKYO — A woman lost her balance Friday morning after an overnight storm left about three inches of snow and snarled traffic in the Tokyo area.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES' with contact information.

Market data section including 'Dow Jones' and 'The Dollar in New York' with various financial figures.



A leftist demonstrator was arrested Friday in Jerusalem in front of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's house.



SPRING SNOW IN TOKYO — A woman lost her balance Friday morning after an overnight storm left about three inches of snow and snarled traffic in the Tokyo area.

Large advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES' featuring a person in a suit and contact details.

Honduras Calls Emergency After Anti-U.S. Riots

TEGUCIGALPA Honduras — Honduras declared a state of emergency in the country's two main cities Friday after anti-U.S. riots in which five persons died outside the U.S. Embassy here.

A statement broadcast over all radio stations said the government decided at an emergency cabinet meeting to suspend for 15 days in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula some civil rights guaranteed by the constitution.

In an earlier statement Friday, the government blamed the rioting Thursday on "groups financed by money from drug trafficking" and called for calm.

The demonstrations were sparked by controversy over the forced extradition of a suspected drug trafficker, Juan Ramón Mata Ballasteros, on Tuesday.

In Washington, the State Department demanded Friday that Honduras explain why it had taken the police and firemen two hours to respond to the riot.

A department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said that Washington was deeply concerned over the threat to U.S. and Honduran lives and property in the attack Thursday night, the most serious anti-U.S. riot ever in Honduras.

Using unusually strong language about a close ally, she added: "We have taken this up with the government of Honduras on an urgent basis." Honduras has been among Washington's closest allies in Latin America.

Mrs. Oakley also denied that any shots had been fired from inside the embassy by U.S. Marines or Honduran security guards. It was not clear who was responsible for the shootings.

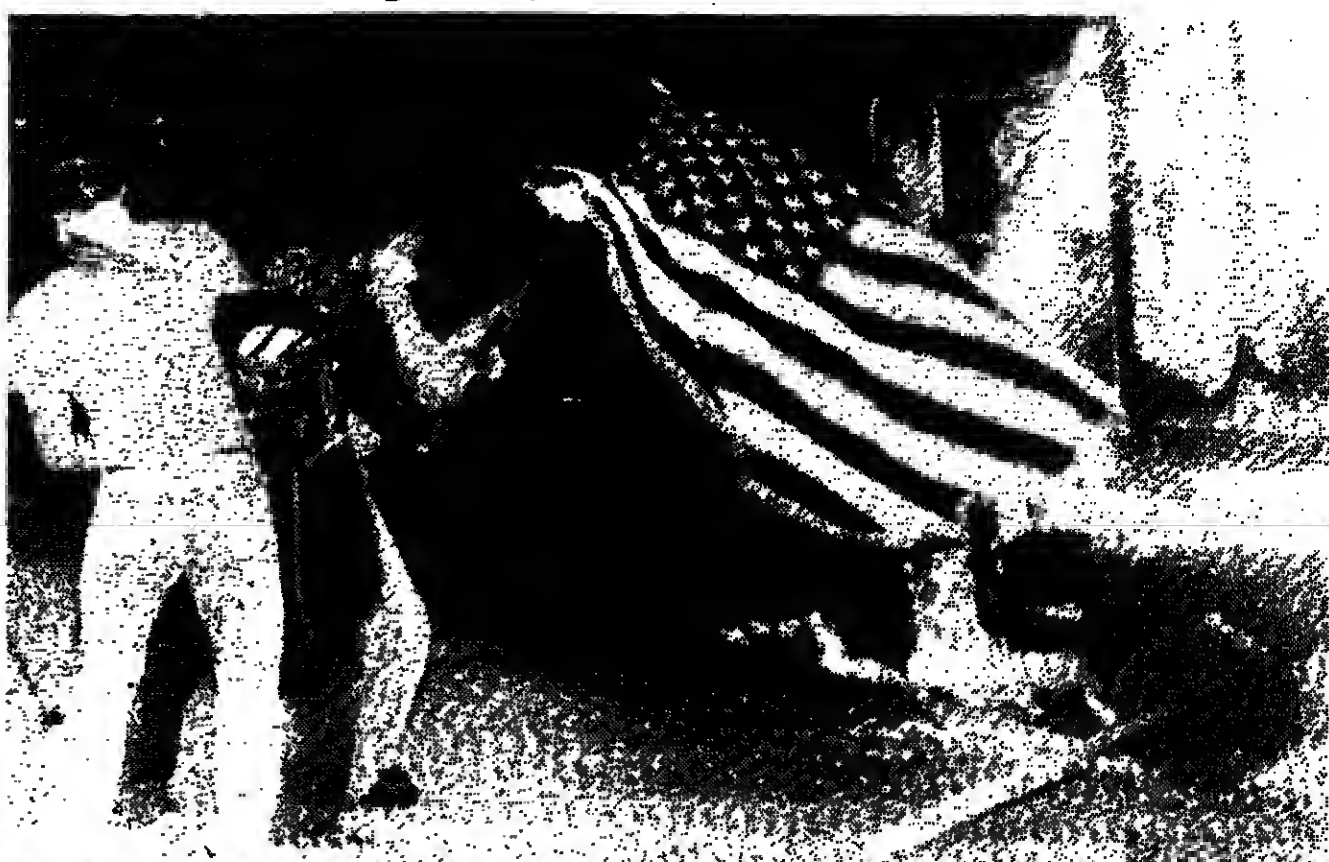
The city was calm Friday as workers moved to clear streets littered with smashed glass and stones from the riots.

A dozen riot policemen stood guard outside the smoldering U.S. consulate building, which was gutted by fire. Almost all its windows had been smashed. An embassy official said damage was estimated at \$4 million to \$6 million.

Usual radio programs went off the air as the government used all frequencies to broadcast music interspersed with official statements calling for calm and defending the arrest of Mr. Mata.

Honduran officials arrested the suspect at his house in Tegucigalpa on Tuesday. He was then sent to the Dominican Republic.

Officials in the Dominican Republic expelled Mr. Mata, who is suspected of involvement in the 1985 slaying of a U.S. drug agent, putting him on a flight for New York, according to U.S. law enforcement officials. He was arrested aboard the jetliner by U.S. marshals, the officials said.



Honduran demonstrators burning an American flag during a protest at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa. Five persons were killed and two embassy buildings were damaged in the protest against the extradition of a drug suspect to the United States.

AMERICAN TOPICS

New Road Problem: More Elderly Drivers

With the U.S. population growing older as the life span increases, more older drivers are on the road. They depend on their automobiles for mobility and independence but, at the same time, they are likely to have diminished physical skills that put them at greater statistical risk of accident. Increasing frailty makes them more vulnerable to serious injury or death when a crash does occur.

According to an analysis of 1983 federal highway data, the accident fatality rate among male drivers nearly tripled between the ages of 55 and 80, although it was well below that of teen-agers.

The New York Times reports that, as a result, insurance companies are now offering reductions in premiums to the elderly who enroll in special driver safety courses, where they are urged to plan their trips for daylight hours and to be aware that medication can cause drowsiness and that driving too slowly can be as dangerous as driving too fast.

The issue has raised the specter of discrimination. In Florida, for example, the state legislature, lobbied by the elderly groups that are a powerful force in the state, rejected a requirement that drivers over 65 submit to periodic road tests.

About 18.5 million drivers in the United States are over 65, about 50 percent more than a decade ago, and the number is growing.

Short Takes

Dr. Stephen P. Grifka's professional role as "refined" lead player consultant to the Miss San Diego beauty pageant has been severely and strongly criticized. Daysy Waided, head of the pageant, appointed Dr. Grifka to assist "young women in maximizing their potential." Said the doctor: "I can't change a couch into a chair. But I can certainly fluff up the pillow." Plastic surgery is not specifically prohibited by the rules of the Miss America Pageant, the parent organization. But its chief executive, Leonard C. Horn, called the notion of having a plastic surgeon as a consultant "crazy" and "laughable."

No longer will every woman in the U.S. military have to sign a code of conduct declaring herself "an American fighting man."



LOBSTER GETS A BREAK — Kevin Hill, owner of a fish store in Philadelphia, preparing to lower a 25-pound lobster he saved from becoming part of an Easter dinner into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The lobster, believed to be at least 100 years old, is one of two that Mr. Hill bought back from a customer who had planned to eat them.

President Ronald Reagan has signed an executive order detaching references to gender in the code of conduct for service members if they become prisoners of war. "I am an American fighting man," reads the original code, which was written in 1955 after reported incidents of brainwashing of U.S. troops captured in the Korean War. "I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist." The new language states, "I am an American" and "I will never surrender the members of my command."

Representative Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, sent a copy of his collection of political humor, "Too Funny to Be President," to Hedrick Smith, Washington correspondent for The New York Times Magazine, who returned the favor by sending a copy of his own book, "The Power Game," to Mr. Udall. The Washington Post says Mr. Smith telephoned to say he had been unable to put "Too Funny to Be President" down, to which Mr. Udall, referring to the 794-page Smith tome, replied, "I couldn't pick yours up."

Notes About People

Douglas Edwards, who was the first nightly U.S. television news anchorman, has retired at 70 after 46 years in broadcasting. When CBS began its evening news show in 1948, Mr. Edwards, a veteran foreign correspondent, was named to anchor it. He stayed in the job for 14 years, moving on to other broadcasting chores after Walter Cronkite took over.

Arthur Higbee

Sarney Orders More Austerity in Brazil

By Mac Margolis
Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — President José Sarney, facing a ballooning budget deficit and soaring rate of inflation, has turned to tough austerity measures in announcing his third major economic reform in as many years in office.

Mr. Sarney's minister of finance, Malson Ferreira da Nóbrega, announced Thursday in Brasilia a two-month wage freeze for the nearly 8 million employees in the public sector. The freeze halts a

system of automatic wage adjustments pegged to inflation that threatened to push Brazil toward hyperinflation by the year's end, according to government calculations.

Instead of the automatic increase, the government will grant a one-time bonus of about \$10 to low-income employees. The government will also offer incentives for early retirement from state enterprises.

The wage freeze is the centerpiece of what is expected to be a series of measures signaling Bras-

lia's turn toward orthodox economic restraint measures. The two earlier economic plans froze prices in tandem with wages and rejected radical budget cuts. Now the Sarney government has opted for fiscally conservative measures, slashing spending, raising taxes and relaxing price controls.

More economic measures are likely to be announced in coming days.

Mr. Nóbrega has been seeking to restore Brazil's relations with its foreign bank lenders, which were badly damaged last year when the Brazilian government — amid a severe cash crisis — suspended payment on about \$67 billion in

Mr. Nóbrega has argued that by withholding debt payments, the country ended up suffering financially because the banks cut off trade loans and other forms of credit.

The wage decree occurred after nearly six weeks of often bitter discussions among government economists, leading politicians and the military.

In February, the finance minister

argued for a three-month suspension of wage increases, but the proposal was discarded after the armed forces minister raised objections in a cabinet meeting.

Labor leaders note that the wage freeze could provoke a decline of up to 40 percent in the purchasing power of government workers and may touch off a series of strikes.

Hours after Brasilia announced its plan, thousands of employees of the central bank staged a protest, marching through downtown Rio and snarling rush-hour traffic.

Mr. Nóbrega said that if the government continued to grant automatic adjustments, payroll alone would consume 108 percent of projected revenue for this year.

Foreign bankers have consistently cited inflation, now approaching 20 percent a month, and deficit spending as obstacles to reaching an agreement on long-term restructuring of Brazil's \$115 billion in foreign debt.

Currently, the country's budget deficit is running at 7 percent to 8 percent of the gross national product, twice the figure projected in January.

New Genus Cited for Dinosaurs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paleontologists have reported that a peculiar dinosaur skull, unearthed 46 years ago but erroneously identified at the time, is actually that of a previously unknown genus, a pygmy tyrannosaur possibly related to birds.

The announcement Thursday by scientists at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History culminated a yearlong study of the skull. Many

paleontologists believe that the dinosaurs never entirely died out but merely evolved into birds, and the identification of the new genus supports that theory.

The skull was found in Montana in 1942 but had never stirred particular scientific interest because it was assumed to have come from a gorgosaur, a large flesh-eating dinosaur of the late Cretaceous period, of which many specimens have been collected and studied.

U.S. Drug Pilot Describes His Secret Life

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Back in Arkansas he was known as Gary Wayne Betzner, a civic activist, Mason, Shriner and president of the local Jaycee chapter. He was active in politics as well, once serving as the county chairman for Senator Dale L. Bumpers and another time for former Governor Winthrop Rockefeller.

But in South Florida, the same slender man with the mustache and understated manner had another name and another occupation. He was Lucas Harmon, a name he picked for himself to cloak his other life as a drug pilot, shuttling planes crammed with marijuana and duffel bags choked with cocaine from Central America into Florida.

The career was a fairly simple one, he told the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Communications on Thursday. His background as a crop-duster in Arkansas had given him "the best" training possible for flying in and out of tight spaces and his navy training in anti-submarine warfare had taught him how to fly around and under the government's radar surveillance in South Florida.

"I made it a science," Mr. Betzner said as he recounted how he routinely eluded Drug Enforcement Administration aircraft near Miami. "All you needed to do was to be able to fly below the horizon, below the radars and come up in the blind spots between the radars."

When his plane, painted dark green to prevent detection, ran low on fuel on a drug run he had to zig-zag across Cuba, two MiG-19s were sent up to check on him. Mr. Betzner said he did a barrel roll and slipped into a cloud bank and eluded the planes, flying low through mountain valleys. Later, he got a transponder code that allowed him to fly over the Communist island without fear of being bothered.

Mr. Betzner spelled out details of how flying drugs made him a millionaire twice, making 50

flights at \$40,000 each over 18 months. It was a career that ended with his conviction two years ago on drug-conspiracy charges and his sentence to 27 years and two months in prison.

And it was a career that Mr. Betzner, 47 and the father of five children, said he tried to end when he feared drug agents were after him.

"It was too risky," Mr. Betzner said he decided after he lost a planeload of marijuana when Florida police arrested a driver carrying a load of drugs from the airport. When he heard that, Mr. Betzner said, "I packed my bags and locked the door and left" his Florida house.

He went to Hawaii, but returned to Miami three months later when a drug trafficker for whom he had worked was arrested. The colleague, George Morales, a Colombian, pleaded for help. He said that if Mr. Betzner would help him fly arms to the contra rebels fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua there was chance he could use contacts with Central Intelligence Agency officials to work a plea bargain.

"I didn't want to do it, but I love and trusted George," Mr. Betzner said. "He took me in when I was, well, like an orphan."

It is sometimes that way in the drug trade, Mr. Betzner said. "It's not like business where you have a contract. In our business your word is your bond."

To Mr. Betzner, Mr. Morales and the others who testified Thursday, drug smuggling was just that: a business with so much cash that it proved what Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, said was an irresistible lure for the contras. When they became desperate for funds, they turned, perhaps naturally, to the biggest supplier of ready cash in Central America.

The contras were a natural ally of many of the drug merchants, said Mr. Kerry, the Senate subcommittee chairman. Most of the traffickers were staunchly anti-Communist and believed that there was no higher priority than

overturning the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. "It's strictly a capitalist's movement, this drug business," Mr. Betzner said.

Mr. Morales, also serving time in a federal prison on drug charges, testified Thursday that he had given between \$4 million and \$5 million, virtually all of it from drug sales, and some of his drug-smuggling aircraft to organizations supporting the contras. Mr. Morales, wearing a finely tailored blue suit, also paid tribute to Mr. Betzner, calling him "the best" of the 30 pilots who flew his fleet of 15 aircraft.

At times the link between the contras and the drug smuggling was open, both Mr. Betzner and Mr. Morales said. They told of two flights that Mr. Betzner made into Costa Rica and landed near the ranch of John Hull, an American who has acknowledged supporting the contras and who has been alleged to have been a CIA employee.

Mr. Betzner said Mr. Hull watched silently as a load of machine guns and explosives he flew to the ranch was unloaded and replaced by 17 duffel bags and five or six boxes filled with cocaine. Mr. Hull met a second flight on a strip near Voice of America radio transmitting towers near his ranch, a flight that exchanged small arms and land mines for 15 to 17 duffel bags of cocaine, Mr. Betzner said.

Mr. Hull has been subpoenaed by Mr. Kerry's subcommittee but the senator said he has no certainty that Mr. Hull will testify.

Mr. Betzner told of bribing officials in the Bahamas for permission to land drugs there and then arranging to drop marijuana to boats offshore when the officials sought bigger bribes.

At one point Thursday, Mr. Betzner apologized for not being more specific.

"I wish I were in situations where I could have kept notes," he said. "But this is a business in which you want to avoid any records."

U.S. Bars Plan to Sell AIDS Home-Test Kits

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has blocked an ambitious attempt to market AIDS test kits for use at home, citing concern about accuracy and lack of medical supervision.

Several drug companies said Thursday that they would appeal the decision either to the agency or to the presidential AIDS Commission.

The move blocks the plans of several companies to sell such kits in drug stores and supermarkets, a prospect that frightened many pub-

lic health officials. They insist that testing without appropriate guidance does more harm than good.

"Home kits are genuinely a health risk," said June Osborn, dean of the University of Michigan School of Public Health.

In a letter sent last week to companies seeking to enter the home-test market, the agency set out a strict set of medical guidelines, restricting the kits to "professional use only within a comprehensive health care environment."

After consulting with a series of advisory committees, it endorsed

the testing procedures current at clinics across the country. It concluded that blood samples can only be drawn by licensed professionals, and that all test results must be accompanied by appropriate counseling.

In home-testing, users would send samples of their blood to laboratories through the mail. The kits would consist of lancets for users to prick their fingers, vials for collecting blood, and packages for mailing the samples to a lab. In most cases, people would learn of their test results through letters.

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- Jean Yau — \$10,191,804.60
- Carrie and Derek Stockley — \$ 7,789,787.60
- Doug and Lorraine Clark — \$ 7,059,893.70

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the "bonus number". If you have any five of the six regular winning numbers correct plus the bonus number, you win second prize. Any five, four, or three of the regular winning numbers correct wins you third, fourth, or fifth prize respectively.

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2ND PRIZE 5 OUT OF 6 PLUS BONUS	10	\$443,481.80
3RD PRIZE 4 OUT OF 6	718	\$2,000.00
4TH PRIZE 4 OUT OF 6	48,917	\$138.30
5TH PRIZE 3 OUT OF 6	966,112	\$10.00
TOTAL PRIZES	1,044,758	TOTAL PRIZE VALUE \$27,443,228.10

*All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

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EEFS

na Pressure

President Ronald Reagan in Panama to support fighting the U.S. against Manuel Antonio Noriega.

President Ronald Reagan's government in Panama is more than a week of speculation. General Noriega, the White House last week tax payments in special them to the Panama.

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cond magazine has selected last week to a Philadelphia cause the winning entry.

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normal will be discussed by I, said Robert Christy, asking new ground" in Frank, editor of the National Journal by David round.

as Iran Votes

Friday in parliamentarianism of Asian cities with Muslims, a, said rockets fell on Tehran while Iran held elections in Baghdad, Mosul and

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Lefebvre Is

Archbishop Lefebvre

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and 10 officers were part of a dismissed a day of graduation of national group cases when the existing

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(Reuters) — President P. of South-West Africa, a South African-style

city of South-West Africa was giving his white ally a few local elections where or of the cabinet ministers announced African capital with the support of the administration. Louis Pasteur received a transitional

UPDATE

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Funds to be completed in the next four years. REVE reported 1722 people have died in

I carried more than 10 million in the western United States for \$4.6 million.

6 Arrested

INC Member

in 1944. He remained in the state until 1955 on the grounds of mental incompetence.

the army.

Mr. Ames is president of Liberal Democrats Party in France. He is also a member of the International Association of Police in Paris.

Soviet-Ration

To Curb Moonshine

has been reported to be in the process of being replaced by a more effective system of taxation.

has been reported to be in the process of being replaced by a more effective system of taxation.

China Elects A Deng Ally As President

The Associated Press
BEIJING — The national legislature elected China's most powerful general, Yang Shangkun, to the largely ceremonial office of president in one-candidate balloting on Wednesday that was covered by foreign reporters for the first time.

General Yang's election puts in the post a close ally of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader.

Mr. Deng, 84, remains chairman of the Central Military Commission, his only government post. Like General Yang, Mr. Deng was the only choice for the post in voting among 2,883 delegates of the National People's Congress.

The legislature also elected Wan Li, who had been a vice premier, to head the legislature's standing committee, which is responsible for legislative matters in between the full once-a-year congress sessions.

Foreign reporters watched from a balcony in the Great Hall of the People as the delegates, minus 87 who were said to "have other business," voted.

General Yang and Mr. Wan are both strong supporters of Mr. Deng's program of introducing market-style economic changes and shaking up the government bureaucracy. The officials they replace — Li Xiantian, 78, in the presidency and Peng Zhen, 86, as congress chairman — were regarded as more conservative.



Yang Shangkun, right, before voting in the National People's Congress election Friday in which he was elected president of China. Hu Yaobang, the former party chief, voted just before General Yang.

Afghan Pullout: The Vietnam Parallels

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Only a few weeks ago, the Reagan administration seemed to be risking failure in the Afghan peace talks — insisting, because its conservative supporters in the Senate insisted, on the right to keep supplying the guerrillas with weapons after a Soviet withdrawal began, despite an earlier pledge to cut them off.

In fact the risk may have been blown out of proportion, exaggerated by distorted memories of the Vietnam War was lost to the Communists after a "sellout ceasefire" 15 years ago. There are parallels — in Afghanistan this year, as in Vietnam in 1973, a superpower tired of entanglement in an unwinnable war is determined to get itself out. But this time it is the Soviet Union.

Most doubts in Washington about the wisdom of the Soviet intention to leave vanished in early February, when the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, made a speech on Soviet television saying he was ready to begin a pullout of the 115,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan by May 15 if agreement could be reached in the negotiations in Geneva sponsored by the United Nations. A political settlement of the civil war in Afghanistan, he said, was up to the Afghans afterward.

Since Moscow was no longer insisting on leaving a Communist-dominated government in power after it left, the main political question for the Reagan administration was how easy the United States should make it for the Russians to get out.

"They invaded that country, and they have to get out," a senior administration official said at the time.

But there was an embarrassing hitch: two years ago, American negotiators pledged in the UN talks to guarantee that all "outside interference," including supplies to the insurgents, would stop once a Soviet withdrawal began.

President Ronald Reagan, who according to his advisers was aware

of the pledge to stop supplying the guerrillas, nevertheless said, "You can't suddenly disarm them and leave them prey to the other government." The Soviets, for their part, had made no promise to stop aiding the government in Kabul.

So conservatives in Washington, inside and outside the administration, began putting pressure on the president to insist that Moscow also stop sending supplies to Kabul. Without such a provision, Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, said in Geneva on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan should reject the agreement.

But administration officials discovered a face-saving way out of the quandary: if the Russians were determined to get out, and apparently resigned to leaving their Afghani allies to an uncertain fate, the United States could insist on the right to keep supplying the insurgents as long as the Soviet Union kept supplying Kabul.

When the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, was in Washington in March, he apparently agreed to this idea.

The Afghan leader, Major General Najib, is believed to have objected, which is why U.S. diplomats say they think Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze took him to Tashkent, the largest Soviet city near Afghanistan, for some serious talk on Wednesday and Thursday.

Since they got him to agree that the "last obstacles to signing the agreement have now been removed," as a joint Soviet-Afghan statement put it Thursday, the Russians can now free themselves for foreign-policy initiatives elsewhere unencumbered by the heavy mortgage of foreign military intervention in an Islamic Third-World country.

What happens to their ally is not so clear.

Even if the Soviet Union keeps supplying it, how can General Najib's regime, which controls little more than the area around Kabul and is facing hundreds of thousands of well-armed insurgents sworn to bring it down, survive without the Soviet Army's help?

The circumstances seemed strongly reminiscent of the armistice that President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had to do on their nervous ally in Saigon, Nguyen Van Thieu, when the United States finally decided to get out of Vietnam.

Then, after an offensive by the Communist forces of North Vietnam in 1972, the United States reached agreement with Hanoi on a cease-fire and a withdrawal of U.S. forces — only to be thwarted by Mr. Thieu, who correctly feared that his government could not survive on its own. "I see that those whom I regard as friends have failed me," he said.

He stalled until January 1973 when Mr. Nixon had to threaten the South Vietnamese leader with "inevitable and immediate termination of U.S. economic and military assistance which cannot be forestalled by a change of personnel in your government," before Mr. Thieu bowed to the cease-fire terms.

As in Afghanistan, the cease-fire in Vietnam did not come with a finished political settlement.

In the next two years, the Soviet Union and China continued to supply the North Vietnamese with military aid, while Congress cut off aid to the South Vietnamese.

Mr. Thieu lost his nerve, and when Hanoi staged a new offensive in 1975, Saigon was quickly overrun.

So in Afghanistan in 1988, conservatives in Congress — who saw to it that the Afghan guerrillas were supplied covertly with arms, ammunition and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to fight Soviet helicopters — were determined not to leave them in the lurch.

In fact, both the insurgents in the Kabul regime have reportedly been oversupplied in recent weeks by their superpower patrons as a hedge against an arms cutoff.

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Shultz, Ending Mideast Trip, Vows to Press On

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

LARNACA, Cyprus — Secretary of State George P. Shultz ended six days of Middle East shuttle diplomacy on Friday and, despite his failure to achieve a breakthrough, he promised to continue the effort.

While en route to Washington, Mr. Shultz also made an unannounced stop in Cyprus for a secretly arranged meeting with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon. They discussed the progress of U.S. and Syrian efforts to help Lebanon's warring religious factions resolve their differences through constitutional change.

But after the meeting, Mr. Shultz warned against assuming that "the fact we stopped here means some big new development in Lebanon is on the horizon."

He said that was true both of attempts to end Lebanon's internal strife and the possible effects such an outcome might have on freedom for the nine U.S. citizens held hostage there.

Earlier, before leaving Amman, Mr. Shultz insisted in the face of skeptical questioning at a news conference that his Middle East peace initiative was "in forward gear" despite the failure of Israel or its Arab adversaries to accept the terms of the U.S. plan for beginning peace talks.

He also insisted that his trip, his third to the region in the last six weeks, would not be his last before he leaves office with President Ronald Reagan in January.

"I expect to return at some point in the future," Mr. Shultz said. "I don't want to set down just when that will be. But the president and I decided that I'd better be the special envoy, so I'll be back."

"We've probably gotten a little further than I expected we might," he said later aboard his plane. "So we'll keep at it, and I'll find time, as time goes along, to come back and work at it myself."

The U.S. initiative, prompted by the violence that broke out in December among the 1.5 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, calls for negotiations between Israel and Jordan on the future status of the territories.

The most immediate obstacle involves the vehement opposition of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel to King Hussein's insistence that such talks take place under the umbrella of an international conference.

But although Mr. Shultz has made clear that he regards Mr. Shamir as the chief barrier to progress, he said Friday that both the prime minister and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, leader of the other faction in Israel's coalition government, "both are engaged and intend to continue in the peace process."

The U.S.-Syrian cooperation on Lebanon is a by-product of the peace process. In talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria this week and on his previous trip, Mr. Shultz conveyed, on Mr. Gemayel's behalf, proposals for changing the power-sharing arrangements long in effect in Lebanon.

In 1986, Mr. Assad tried to broker a new agreement between the Christian, Moslem and Druze factions, but Mr. Gemayel, who represents the Christians, rejected it. Now, with his presidency drawing to an end and with his authority vastly reduced by Syria's support of the other factions, Mr. Gemayel has sought U.S. help in a new attempt to redistribute power.

Acting as mediators between the factions and Syria have been Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Mideast affairs, and April C. Glaspie, U.S. ambassador-designate to Iraq.

After the talks on Friday with Mr. Gemayel, Mr. Shultz said Miss Glaspie would remain in the area to continue her efforts.

U.S. officials said the goal was to update the power-sharing arrangements that date from 1926, when the Maronite Christians were a majority in Lebanon, so that the Moslems, who now are the largest group, will have a greater share of government jobs and representation in the National Assembly.

The officials said the practice of having a Christian president, a Sunni Moslem prime minister and a Shiite Moslem speaker of parliament would continue. But, the officials added, the new proposals call for Moslems and Christians to split job patronage and seats in the assembly on a 50-50 basis.

Israeli soldiers blowing up one of at least eight Arab houses in the West Bank village of Beit.

ISRAEL: West Bank Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

The West Bank and Gaza were relatively quiet for a Friday, when Palestinians usually hold demonstrations against Israeli rule.

Conflicting Accounts

Earlier, John Kifner of the New York Times reported from Elon Moreh:

The accounts given by army officials and settlers after the clash Wednesday, based primarily on the stories provided by the frightened youngsters, held that the girl had been stoned to death, her skull crushed, by Arab villagers.

The army accounts have said that she was killed in a sudden, violent clash in the village sometime after two Palestinians had been shot and killed by one or both of the two guards who had accompanied the children on a hike in the countryside.

The Israeli guards had fired some shots outside the village, according to the accounts of the young people, and the army, and then bursts of fire in the village when, according to these accounts, they found themselves surrounded.

The army has not said exactly when the two Palestinians were killed. But the accounts suggest that at least one Palestinian was killed or wounded outside the village and that this could have set off the clash when the group reached the village. The accounts by both the army and the children hold that some of the Palestinians intended to escort the group out of the area.

One possibility raised by the reports of the army is that the girl who was shot was killed not by the Palestinians, but by a wild shot from one of her own Jewish settler guards.

The guard who, by the accounts of the youngsters, appeared likely to have done the shooting was Roman Adnani, 26. He is in critical condition in a hospital after having been battered with a rock.

Mr. Adnani was known as one of the most extreme of the militant religious nationalist settlers on the West Bank, and is said to be a follower of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the founder of the Jewish Defense League.

Last year, the commander of the West Bank, Major General Amram Mitzna, issued an order banning Mr. Adnani from the Nabulus area. It was the first time the general had used his military occupation powers — which are normally used to control Palestinians — to restrict the movement of a Jewish citizen.

Rising Violence Drove Shultz Into Quest for Peace

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Wherever he went in the Middle East this week, Secretary of State George P. Shultz was dogged by the same nagging questions. "Why," everyone seemed to ask, "are you doing this?"

Mr. Shultz already had answered the question a few weeks earlier. "What am I saving myself for?" he asked on his previous trip to the Middle East, when he unveiled a complicated formula for negotiations that would lead to some Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied territories.

In some respects, Mr. Shultz's personality is suited to the task. He is nothing if not stubborn, as he is fond of telling his skeptical hosts, and he is hoping that his persistence will pay off.

"He is wearing us down," said an exasperated aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. "How can we get him to go home?"

On the face of it, there was no substantive reason for Mr. Shultz to spend much of his time during the last months of the Reagan administration pursuing a new peace plan — a plan that his aides acknowledged had little chance for success.

But beginning in December, as the strife in the West Bank and Gaza Strip became more acute, Mr. Shultz decided to take on the elusive quest.

"The television footage of the violence bothered Shultz tremendously," said a senior U.S. official. "He started asking whether it was

wise to let this kind of violence go on and wait for the next administration to discover the Middle East or whether he should try to do something now."

Another administration official put it more bluntly.

"We couldn't be perceived as doing nothing while the West Bank burned," he said.

As it became more apparent that the violence was unlikely to subside, both King Hussein of Jordan and Israeli leaders, including Mr. Shamir, asked Mr. Shultz to get more involved, according to administration officials.

For most of the last five years, Mr. Shultz was disengaged from Middle Eastern initiatives. His efforts to broker a settlement among Israel, Lebanon and Syria in 1983 collapsed when the U.S. Marine Corps barracks outside Beirut were

blown up in October that year, and Mr. Shultz seemed to shy away from further initiatives.

By the time President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt visited Washington in January with a plea for action, Mr. Shultz and his advisers were sketching the outline of a proposal that could be put to the various parties.

With the blessing of President Ronald Reagan, the Congress and representatives of American Jewish groups, Mr. Shultz calculated that he had nothing to lose, even if his efforts did not produce results.

After two grueling trips in the last five weeks, Mr. Shultz is about to return to Washington unable to report any breakthroughs. Of the leaders of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, the five countries that Mr. Shultz visited, only Mr. Mubarak tentatively has endorsed the American proposal, and the Egyptian already has a peace treaty with Israel.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia "welcomes" and "encourages" the initiative, Mr. Shultz said after meeting with the king Thursday.

Mr. Shultz's low-key style means that he will never promise more than he can deliver, a bandwagon the goal is to keep up the momentum and to stimulate excitement, either among potential negotiating partners or among the American public.

In addition, Mr. Shultz's lack of much first-hand experience with the rugged terrain of Arab politics sometimes shows. His effort to take his message directly to Arab and Israeli citizens by granting a series

of television interviews backfired. In Israel, the state-run television refused a U.S. request that it provide Arabic, as well as Hebrew, subtitles on the broadcast so that Mr. Shultz could address the 2.2 million Arabs living under Israeli rule. In Jordan, officials were so offended by his defense of Israel's security needs that they refused to air the program.

Mr. Shultz also had trouble getting his point across, particularly when resorting to homegrown aphorisms. In Israel, when he quoted a saying by Yogi Berra, the former New York Yankees catcher, as a negotiating strategy, one of the Israeli editors he was speaking with informed him matter-of-factly that "they don't play baseball in the Middle East."

The perception in much of the Arab world is that Mr. Shultz's initiative is motivated by his eagerness to guarantee Israeli security and not by his concern for the Palestinians.

An editorial in a leading Jordanian newspaper on Tuesday said that since the United States opposes Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied territories, "We cannot but ask what is the meaning of the new American move and why is Mr. Shultz so concerned to succeed?"

Still, to quote Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, the U.S. proposal "remains the only hope in town."

And Mr. Shultz knows that as long as he can keep all the parties from rejecting his plan outright, which none of them has done, there is room to maneuver.

ACCORD: Afghanistan Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

to resume arms shipments in case the other reneged on the agreement, the sources said.

Announcement of the agreement came just over 24 hours after the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and President Najib of Afghanistan proclaimed in the Soviet Central Asian city of Tashkent that Soviet troop withdrawals would begin on schedule May 15 "in the event of conclusion" of the agreement.

[Radio Moscow confirmed Friday that Soviet Army troops would begin leaving May 15, Reuters reported from Moscow.]

No texts of the five so-called "instruments" of the accord were released. But the Soviet Union and the United States will act as guarantors of Moscow's first military withdrawal from foreign soil since Soviet troops evacuated Austria under terms of the May 15, 1955, Austrian neutrality treaty.

The instruments cover mutual Afghan and Pakistani pledges of noninterference and nonintervention in each other's affairs; the voluntary return of three million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and 1.5 million from Iran; international guarantees; a Soviet troop withdrawal, and a new memorandum of understanding governing UN monitoring of the evacuation and of an eventual Afghan interim government.

In an apparent reference to the Afghan rebels, Mr. Cordovez acknowledged that "there are voices from Afghanistan who have criticized" the treaty.

In the name of the signatories, Mr. Cordovez read a statement appealing for an interim government that appeared designed to accommodate standard Soviet and Pakistani positions.

The statement said, "Throughout the negotiations it has been consistently recognized that the objective of a comprehensive settlement implies the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people and that this can best be ensured by a broad-based government."

Both the Soviet Union and Pakistan have supported the idea of a broad-based interim government, although in radically different forms.

Moscow has argued that any interim government would have to take into account the existing Kabul regime, a plan that is rejected by Pakistan and by the Afghan resistance.

But under pressure from Pakistan, the seven-party resistance alliance formed its own 28-member interim government, which left seven seats open for "some good Moslems in Kabul."

That phrase was widely interpreted as willingness by the resistance to include Afghans who have lived under the Soviet occupation but who are not members of the Najib regime.

PAKISTAN: Rebels Complain

(Continued from Page 1)

cord on a Soviet withdrawal to lead within five or six months to a "congenial atmosphere" that would allow the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan to go home.

Speaking before the legislature, General Zia went part way toward meeting the insurgents' objection by paying tribute to the alliance. He said it was the guerrillas' courage and determination that had led to the Soviet offer to withdraw its 115,000 or so troops.

He praised the Afghan fighters for their "courage, commitment to Islam, love of independence and devotion to the holy war."

General Zia also took the alliance's side by concurring strongly with its continued demands that a government dominated by its seven parties must replace the Communist regime in Kabul.

His remarks pointed up the contradictory nature of the accord being concluded. While preparing to sign an agreement with the Kabul government headed by President Najib, Pakistan is also emphasizing that it does not recognize that government's legitimacy.

The Communist president is "not acceptable," General Zia said.

General Zia assured the Afghan refugees that Pakistan would take no hasty measures to compel them to leave their exile before a "congenial atmosphere" existed in their country.

JAPAN: Mostly Work and Little Play Could Be a Tough Habit to Break

(Continued from Page 1)

Wives, who in Japan are expected to wait on their husbands, do not want them around any more than they already are, he said. In addition, with housing and food costs so high, families count on their overtime pay.

Also, he said, Japanese workers have a strong sense of duty toward their employers and their work, and will do whatever is necessary to see that it gets finished. Even the word for overtime in Japanese conveys this sense; it translates literally as unfinished work.

Finally, because the leisure industry is as yet undeveloped in Japan it is both difficult and expensive to take a vacation. Just getting on a tennis court in Tokyo often involves entering a lottery one month in advance of the desired court time. And a round of golf — for the lucky ones who can get on a course — can run as high as \$1,000.

"We never hear complaints about the I-don't-know-what-to-do syndrome for Saturday and Sunday," Mr. Anezaki said. "That they can manage. But in terms of promoting longer summer or winter vacations, I have heard cases of people complaining that they don't know what to do."

Nonetheless, the idea that more leisure time is a good thing has clearly begun to take hold.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry's "Leisure Development Center," for instance, published a list of company working hours and vacations with the best rankings going to companies that give their employees the most time off.

Japanese newspapers have been editorializing strongly in favor of the five-day work week. The Yomiuri Shinbun recently commented that "in this age, employees must cease being company-oriented human beings and deepen their contacts with their homes and communities."

There are some nay-sayers to the trend who warn that Japan is a resource-poor country that has succeeded only because its people have worked so hard. They warn that a more relaxed and leisurely Japan risks being overtaken by South Korea, Taiwan or Singapore, where people work far longer hours than even the Japanese.

"Yes," Mr. Anezaki said, "there are those who are worried, saying, aren't we going to become lazy. But our philosophy is not to make Japan lazy, but to concentrate more while working, to make clear the line between work and recreation, and to find a good balance between labor and leisure."

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... in 1972, the ...
... only to be ...
... his government ...
... from its own ...
... he said.

He stalled until ...
... Mr. Nixon had ...
... the South Vietnamese ...
... inevitable and ...
... of U.S. economic ...
... assistance which ...
... precluded by a change ...
... in your government ...
... Mr. Thieu bowed to the ...
... terms.

As in Afghanistan, ...
... in Vietnam did not ...
... finished political ...
... In the next two years ...
... Union and China ...
... the North Vietnamese ...
... aid, while Congress ...
... to the South Vietnamese ...
... Mr. Thieu lost his ...
... when Hanoi staged a ...
... in 1975. Saigon was ...
... run.

So in Afghanistan, ...
... survivors in Congress ...
... to it that the Afghan ...
... supplied covertly with ...
... munitions and Stinger ...
... missiles to fight Soviet ...
... were determined ...
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In fact, both the ...
... the Kabul regime ...
... been overruled in ...
... by their superpower ...
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Hearts Boil on Both Sides

The horrifying death of a teen-age Israeli girl on the West Bank is one of those single tragedies of war that have the potential to take on a general political symbolism.

In fact, the sequel appears to be playing out quite another way. Israeli nerves are stretched taut these days, and while some Israelis took the killing as confirming a requirement to make the proper, safe transition for peace, others took it as validating a harder line.

Verging on the Abyss

Half of Tehran's six million inhabitants have evacuated the city to escape Iraq's indiscriminate missile attacks. Fearing Iraq may next fit its missiles with poison gas warheads, the other three million are preparing for one of the most heinous acts of warfare conceivable — attacking civilians with chemical weapons.

When will Mikhael Gorbachev conclude that his Scud missiles have slaughtered enough civilians? Whatever passing favor his delay may buy in Tehran, the Soviet Union would gain more by halting a war that destabilizes the region and unsettles its own restive Moslem populations.

Falklands: Why Not Talk?

On the matter of the Falkland Islands, Britain behaves with an arrogance worthy of the juntas that used to rule in Argentina. In 1982, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, at considerable cost, punished an incompetent military junta that tried to grab the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, by force.

English, From Mao to Now

Americans planning to travel on their own in China understandably worry about communicating in a language so utterly foreign. How will they order meals, find the right train or tell a cab driver their destination? Such Americans are amazed to find something familiar, and prevalent, in Chinese cities: English.

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The Europeanization of Mikhail Gorbachev

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — Since he came to power, Mikhail Gorbachev has been talking about Europe in extraordinarily warm terms, as well he might. He warmly wants Europe to help pull off his political and economic reforms.

Mr. Gorbachev has repeatedly referred to Europe as our "common home." In his book "Perestroika," he states, "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals is a cultural-historical entity united by the common heritage of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, of the great philosophical and social teachings of the 19th and 20th century."

Using biblical language, he has appealed to "deliver us from the thought that Europe is a threat to a military operation." He calls for a reduction of 500,000 troops on each side in Europe and has pledged a military strategy that removes any sense of threat, "even an imagined one."

Many American analysts dismiss Mr. Gorbachev's words as propaganda that masks his real intention of breaking up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and expelling the United States from Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev's approach to Europe is nothing less than a reversal of the traditional Bolshevik attitude toward Western civilization. Such core changes in party ideology are not taken lightly in the Soviet Union.

Marx had said that political institutions, ideas and culture are a "superstructure" that reflects the economic base of society. If capitalism does not naturally follow feudalism, then Russia at the turn of the century, would soon adopt not only Western European capitalism but also the evolving democratic, "bourgeois" superstructure that went with it.

The Mensheviks and other Russian socialists gladly accepted the prospect that Russia would Europeanize. Lenin, the great extremist of the Russian

Revolution, could not. He was utterly contemptuous not only of capitalism but also of the "parliamentarism," the philosophies and values of the Western Europe of his time.

Thus, the essence of the Bolshevik Revolution, could not. He was utterly contemptuous not only of capitalism but also of the "parliamentarism," the philosophies and values of the Western Europe of his time.

Moreover, to accomplish his economic restructuring, Mr. Gorbachev must divert money from defense to investment, and nuclear arms control saves little money.

Thus, the essence of the Bolshevik Revolution, could not. He was utterly contemptuous not only of capitalism but also of the "parliamentarism," the philosophies and values of the Western Europe of his time.

Europeans that their investment in the Soviet Union would be safe.

Finally, Europe is quite useful in redefining Russia's relation to Western culture. Modern Western society has many attractive features and some very unattractive ones.

There are many reasons for this. For one, the United States is inclined to limit the flow of capital and technology to the Soviet Union, so Mr. Gorbachev has no recourse but to go to Europe and Japan to get them.

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OPINION

'Electability' Dixie Voters Can Define It

By Tom Wick

WASHINGTON — From my point of view, the issue of "electability" who's most likely to beat George Bush and the Republicans in November?

There, a decisive primary victory for Governor Michael Dukakis dimmed following his success in Michigan caucuses. Governor Dukakis is not yet "inevitable" but neither was or is Mr. Jackson; and the race for the nomination is unlikely to be settled in the remaining primaries.

The electability issue raises more sharply the question of who, if anyone, can win for the Democrats in the South, which will cast 138 electoral votes, or 25.7 percent of the total.

U.S. presidential elections are not won, after all, by popular vote. A candidate who leads in a national poll, or who actually wins the most popular votes nationally, may fail to carry enough states to win 270 electoral votes, the needed majority of the 538 at stake.

In that light, if the Democrats failed to win any electoral votes in the South (the 11 states of the old Confederacy), their ticket would have to find the necessary 270 among the 400 remaining electoral votes. That would mean winning 67.5 percent of the electoral votes of the non-Dixie states.

To do so would be a tall order — particularly since the Republicans in 1968 to 1984 have so neatly latched onto the Western states that they now fight with 120 to 130 electoral votes (about half the national majority) all but guaranteed. Thus, if the Democrats win no Southern electoral votes, the likelihood is that they would have to find 270 out of only about 280 available outside the South and West.

Therefore, a Democratic victory next November is not really conceivable unless the party ticket carries at least five or six Southern states with electoral votes totaling a minimum of 70 — which probably means winning either Texas (29 electoral votes) or Florida (21) among the five or six.

World Michael Dukakis or Jesse Jackson at the top of a Democratic ticket be most likely to win the 70-plus electoral votes the party must have from the South, without sacrificing too many of the approximately 200 votes needed elsewhere?

Mr. Jackson probably would sweep the black vote, a major factor in all Southern states; on Super Tuesday he carried Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana and Mississippi. But the black vote would not be enough to carry any Southern state in a general election.

Mr. Dukakis carried Texas and Florida on Super Tuesday. But in the other Southern states he was beaten by Mr. Jackson or Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, or both. Even in Texas and Florida he ran behind George Bush, who won Republican primaries in both states.

The argument for Mr. Jackson is that his appeal to black voters might carry the necessary Southern electoral votes if a big if he and a running mate like Mr. Gore or Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia could attract enough white voters to give the ticket popular-vote majorities in five or more Southern states.

Proponents of Mr. Dukakis argue that if he, too, had a strong Southern running mate plus a big plus the all-out support of Mr. Jackson, he could put black and white votes together to win the needed Southern electoral vote — owing particularly to his demonstrated strength in Texas and Florida.

What about a Dukakis-Jackson ticket (the other way around is seldom mentioned)? The Super Tuesday results suggest that might be the combination least attractive to Southern white voters, many of whom are turned off by Mr. Jackson and not enough of whom cottoned to Mr. Dukakis outside Texas and Florida.

The New York Times

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Clash in Ireland

DUBLIN — About six thousand persons of the suppressed branches of the National League had assembled in Kilmurphy on April 7 when the arrival of the rural contingent, the police charged a surging crowd. Father Glynn of Kilmurphy, was attacked by two policemen, whereupon a policeman was felled to the ground by a farmer with a blackhorn stick. The Berkshire Regiment, with fixed bayonets, then rushed up to the neighborhood of the conflict, and several civilians were badly wounded.

1913: China's Parliament

PEKING — The first Parliament of the Chinese Republic was opened today (April 8) amid great rejoicings. The opening ceremony took place in the Chamber of Deputies, 500 of the 596 Deputies being present and also a large number of Senators. Yuan Shih-Kai, as yet only the provisional President of the Republic, sent an

informal Message congratulating the Parliament and expressing the hope that the Republic may last 10,000 years. The U.S. Chargé d'Affaires has intimated that when the Chamber and the Senate have elected their respective Presidents, the United States will recognize the Chinese Republic.

1938: Blum Cabinet Falls

PARIS — Premier Leon Blum's second Ministry — the fourth and shortest-lived Popular Front government — resigned (on April 8) after the French Senate, by the overwhelming vote of 223 to 49, had thrown out the less than four weeks. M. Blum and government fell under exactly the same circumstances as his first which resigned last June after a demand for special financial powers was rejected by the Senate. Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense and reputedly "the strong man" of France, was asked by President Leblun to form the next Cabinet.

In Afghanistan, the Victory Is Likely to Be Pyrrhic

By Ted Galen Carpenter

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials are anticipating a moral and geopolitical triumph for the United States, as United Nations-sponsored negotiations appear likely to lead to a withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan by early next year.

In some conservative circles, to be sure, there is a lingering fear that Moscow may be executing a devious maneuver — trying to lure the United States and Pakistan into terminating military aid to the Afghan mujahidin on the mere promise of a Soviet withdrawal. Most observers, though, believe the Kremlin's desire to escape the Afghan quagmire after eight costly years is genuine.

Proponents of the Reagan Doctrine — which calls for assisting insurgents who battle Soviet forces in the Third World — are already boasting that Afghanistan demonstrates the wisdom and cost-effectiveness of that strategy.

But an attitude of caution, or even apprehension, would be more appropriate. Although the Soviet Union's brutal aggression against its tiny neighbor is clearly wrong, the outcome of that struggle may well be as unappealing to Washington as it is to Moscow.

The Reagan administration has portrayed the Afghan war as a morality play pitting noble "freedom fighters" against a diabolical Soviet invader and its quislings in Kabul. The implicit message is that a rebel victory would mean the emergence of a democratic, pro-Western government.

But that outcome has always been highly improbable. The mujahidin are a fractious coalition of seven organizations tenuously linked by their hatred of the Russians.

Most Americans would view the emergence of an anti-Western Islamic theocracy, or a South Asian Lebanon with distant, neither having been worth the expenditure of nearly \$2 billion.

By overselling the ideological purity of the Afghan resistance, the Reagan administration has created prime conditions for a domestic backlash. The administration portrayed the conflict in stark moral terms and effectively minimized opposition to its Afghan policy in the short run. The American people were led to believe that they were assisting "freedom fighters" who would restore Afghanistan to the "free world."

Yet the result probably will be far different, in which case proponents of the Reagan Doctrine are going to be hard pressed to explain the discrepancy. They are likely to discover that this triumph is a Pyrrhic victory. Having been deceived once, the American people will be justifiably skeptical about commitments to other alleged freedom fighters.

The writer is director of foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute, a public-policy organization. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Although there is a danger that Afghanistan will turn into another Iran, it is more likely to become another Lebanon. Already there are reports of bloody skirmishes among the rival factions. The fact that inter-faction fighting has erupted before the enemy has even begun to withdraw from Afghanistan is ominous. One could anticipate a fierce struggle for power — not just between the insurgents and the Communists but also among the insurgents.

The schisms within the mujahidin reflect the myriad divisions in Afghan society, which comprises at least 10 major linguistic and ethnic groups. Before the Communist coup in 1978 and

the Soviet invasion the following year, Afghanistan enjoyed a precarious unity at best. It never possessed a sense of nationhood in the Western conception of that term. Thus, a probable scenario after the Soviet troops depart is the creation of regional enclaves, each dominated politically and militarily by one of the mujahidin factions.

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The writer is director of foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute, a public-policy organization. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Bad Times in the Horn of Africa, Always Bad Times

By Peter Bridges

WASHINGTON — Times are always bad in the Horn of Africa, and they are bad now — lack of food, failed politics and warfare. Ethiopia again suffers from famine, and a civil war in the northern part of the country is cutting off relief supplies. The problems always seem intractable but they always demand attention.

Unlike most of Africa, the Horn has been in the world news off and on for more than 3,000 years, ever since Queen Hatsheput of Egypt sent fleets to the incense land of Punt. A century ago, European governments began grabbing protectorates in this newly strategic region where ships from the Suez Canal came out of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden into the Indian Ocean. Inland lay the ancient Ethiopian kingdom, where czarist Russia made a unique African connection: Russian military advisers helped Ethiopia to stave off the Italians in the 1890s, while the Russian Orthodox Church took a motherly interest in Ethiopian Christians.

The Russians are still, or rather again, a presence in the Horn. Soviet military advisers operate in Ethiopia, along with Cuban troops paid for by Moscow. What is newer is a Soviet offer of a quarter-million tons of grain to alleviate famine in Ethiopia — more than the United States, heretofore the largest food donor in East Africa, is planning to provide. There is irony in this; Ethiopia's food shortages result in good part from its own Soviet-style collectivization (which even Moscow finds crudely done).

The Soviet food offer is also a reminder of the importance Moscow attaches to its presence in the Horn of Africa. Even leaving the past aside, the Russians see powerful reasons to stay in the Horn.

If the Soviet Union pulls out of Afghanistan, how many more strong-points abroad can Mikhail Gorbachev afford to give up without howls in the Kremlin undermining him? Both East and West agree that the Horn has strategic importance — how much, can be debated.

The strategic question also involves Somalia, equally poor, more arid and smaller, with a long coast along the

Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. This is one of the few countries that rid itself of a Soviet presence. In 1977 Somalia, like Ethiopia, housed thousands of Soviet advisers. The Russians had bases there, including one at Berbera which, with its twin at Aden across the water, monitored approaches to the Red Sea. Then war began between Ethiopia and Somalia; Somalia wanted the Ogaden, an Ethiopian-ruled but ethnically Somali region.

This was a quandary for Moscow, wanting to maintain its position in

both countries. The quandary was resolved in 1978 by Major General Mohammed Siad Barre, president of Somalia, when he learned that the forces fighting his army were led by a Soviet general who had been chief Soviet military adviser in Somalia. President Siad Barre gave the Russian advisers four days to leave and turned to Washington for assistance.

The United States responded: with food to feed the hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees who fled the Ogaden; with development projects for this eighth-poorest country in the world, and with military aid. America did not replace the hundreds of Soviet-supplied tanks with which General Siad Barre had invaded Ethiopia; but it did provide TOW missiles and recoilless rifles as an effective defense against Ethiopian forces that were probing, as they still do, into Somalia.

The results of America's Somali policy have been mixed. The United States has provided Somalia the means to defend itself, but military assistance levels have declined because of U.S. budgetary problems, leaving the Somalis wondering how much they can rely on America, and intensifying their search for weapons in strange new places. (South African diplomats qui-

etly visited Mogadishu in late 1984; the Somalis have a reputation for taking aid where they can find it.) U.S. humanitarian aid for the Somali refugees, channeled through the World Food Program, has, together with other governments' donations, saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Unfortunately, few of these people have been resettled outside the UN-administered camps, raising the specter of a future Gaza-in-Africa. Both inside and outside these camps, there is a problem of exploding populations — both of humans and of grazing animals — that destroy vegetation at alarming rates.

The political scene is perhaps worse than the economic. Somalia was recently in the news because eight of its citizens, including a former vice president and a former foreign minister, were condemned to death in a court run by the secret police. President Siad Barre reviewed the sentences and was pleased to commute death sentences to prison terms, which may have been the plan all along: the two former high officials are understood to be back home, under house arrest after years in jail. Most if not all of those condemned are from the Isaaq clans, long at odds with the president. When General Siad Barre came to power in 1969, he outlawed any mention of clans — which did not end the clan basis of Somali society and which has not kept him from favoring his own clan, the Marehan, in ways that deeply trouble many Somalis.

As the president nears the end of a long career that began in the Italian colonial police, he is drawing the wagons ever closer; his intended heir is a son who commands the Mogadishu military district. Yet the Somali tradition was a democratic one: Somali nomadic clans were governed not by hereditary rulers but by assemblies of all adult males. A decade of American influence has not moved the regime toward democracy. It has not even kept President Siad Barre from dicking with his former Soviet patrons. Fortunately,



By EAL in The Economist (London, CAV Syndicate)

Revolution was the construction of two iron curtains, one against Western ideas and culture, the other against Western market forces. Mr. Gorbachev cannot say it, but he is reversing this basic policy, opening his country to Western ideas (the essence of glasnost) and market forces. Europe thus becomes crucial to him.

There are many reasons for this. For one, the United States is inclined to limit the flow of capital and technology to the Soviet Union, so Mr. Gorbachev has no recourse but to go to Europe and Japan to get them.

Europeans that their investment in the Soviet Union would be safe. Finally, Europe is quite useful in redefining Russia's relation to Western culture. Modern Western society has many attractive features and some very unattractive ones. Mr. Gorbachev needs to say he is admitting only the attractive. If he does not remind people that Piggalle is in Paris, he can say that Russia is reintegrating into the higher civilization of Europe, while avoiding the bourgeois crassness of the United States.

Of course, the opening to Europe

كزائن الجھل

ARTS / LEISURE

Giambologna and the Rediscovery of Sculpture



Marble statue of "Psyche" or "Bathsheba," by Giambologna, made circa 1570-2.

LONDON — When cultural historians look back on the 1980s, they may well come to call them the three-dimensional decade. The rediscovery of sculpture, long superseded by painting in the public mind, is one of those sweeping trends that cut across every aspect of artistic life — auctions, the museum scene, publishing.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

million at Sotheby's in New York on May 15, 1984 to the plaster bust of Thomas Jefferson by Jean-Antoine Houdon which went up to a totally unexpected \$2,860,000 at Christie's in New York on May 29, 1987. Museum permanent displays reflect a new awareness of sculpture, as do temporary exhibitions. When the Metropolitan Museum and the Germanisches Nationalmuseum mounted the admirable "Art in Nuremberg" show in 1986, three-dimensional art, including some stunning horse armor, loomed large.

With "Giambologna," written by Charles Avery, Phaidon signals yet another stage in the refocusing on sculpture — one in which artists hitherto familiar only to specialists are being taken out of the art historian's cabinet to be propelled into the limelight. This is the first book on the artist in English and a first on account of the author, a museum man who went over to the auction world.

Avery was deputy keeper of the Department of Sculpture when he left the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1979. This was just after he had organized, with his colleague Anthony Radcliffe, what can only be described as the most brilliant exhibition ever on any Renaissance sculptor heavily involved in bronze statuary. The subject: Giambologna. This brought home to Avery how much more there was to be seen in private collections and on the market that never came his way. He left to join Christie's as director of the Department of European Sculpture. This experience is reflected in his approach to Giambologna, which combines the art-historian's scholarly investigation and the object specialist's urge to look carefully at what he talks about.

To the scholar, the reader is indebted for a precise biography of an artist who embodies a new type that was emerging on the European cultural scene — the artistic expatriate. Jean Boulogne, to give him his real name, was born in 1529 at Douai, in Picardy in what is now northern France and was then part of the duchy of Flanders. Virtually nothing is known about his apprenticeship from the age of 14 to a sculptor called Jacques Dubrocauc until he left for Rome when he was not quite 20. Yet this phase had a lasting influence on the artist.

In Rome he spent two years modeling feverishly after ancient Roman sculpture. Avery passes on the delightful story of his encounter with Michelangelo, as Giambologna told it in his old age to a 16th century historian. Having spent enormous time on a model which he meticulously polished he took it to the grand old man who was getting on 80. Michelangelo gave it one look, took it in his hand and squashed it. He quickly molded the lump into a vigorous composition, with the heartening advice: "Now go off and learn to model properly before you try to give a finish to anything."

Thereafter, Giambologna's life reads like a Renaissance anticipation of a Balzac novel — talent, dogged ambition, an aptitude at getting along with people and a superbly organized business mind. In Florence he met a rich banker who advised the Medici on



Detail from Giambologna's alabaster low-relief panel "Allegory of Prince Francesco."

their art buys. The financier, Bernardo Vecchiotti, sensing the talent, allowed him to stay in his house and eventually treated him like a son. He introduced him to Prince Francesco de Medici from whom Jean Boulogne, by then called Giovanni Bologna, or for short Giambologna, got his first major commissions. These included the larger than life-size marble group, "Samson Slaying a Philistine," his third earliest surviving marble, which stands in the V&A. The turning point for him, however, came in 1562 with a commission for a "Fountain of Neptune," for the city of Bologna. On seeing it, Vasari, the first European art critic in the modern sense, gave the sculptor a short but glowing and highly perceptive notice in the revised edition of his "Lives" of famous artists.

About that time, he began work on a bronze figure of Mercury and hit upon the idea of doing small variants. One was sent by the Medici as a gift to Emperor Maximilian. This, Avery said in a telephone interview, was a major breakthrough in the sculptor's trade. The miniaturization of his large-size sculpture, as Avery puts it, spread the image of his work in every European court —

"more important people came to know his work than Michelangelo's."

As commissions poured in from Italy and Europe, the sculptor set up an efficient organization, punctually meeting his delivery deadlines, in contrast to Michelangelo who always ran late. The overall scheme was, as always, his. But the six marble statues of saints were carved by his assistant, a French-speaking courtier like himself, Pierre Francqueville of Cambrai, known as Pietro Francavilla. The bronze statuary and the six low-reliefs were seen to by his assistant on bronze work, Antonio Susini, who was to keep up the workshop after the death of Giambologna.

When Ferdinando I de Medici ascended to power in 1587 and commissioned him to do an equestrian monument to his father Cosimo I, Giambologna set about it with his usual thoroughness. The source of inspiration was the ancient Roman equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius to which Cosimo's comes closer than any other Renaissance sculpture. To help him with the body structure of the horse, Giambologna turned to expert anatomists. It is on this occasion that

the most admirable bronze figure of a flayed horse in Italian art, which may be seen at the Edinburgh University, was executed, possibly by the assistance of the anatomical sculptor Ludovico Cigoli. Avery feels confident that Giambologna personally did the mane and the tail with their crisp swirling detail. The monument still stands on the Piazza della Signoria in Florence, as a witness to the sculptor's skill — and entrepreneurial industry.

His methods often make it impossible to determine the extent of his personal contribution. To Avery, the object specialist used to dealing with attribution problems, not just historical abstractions, the reader owes many sobering caveats. The wonderful low-reliefs on the equestrian monument to Cosimo I are cautiously captioned "Giambologna and his assistants." The accomplished bronze bust of Francesco I de Medici, acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1983 was "probably cast by Pietro Tacca, after 1585 (probably 1614)."

To complicate matters further, Giambologna displayed an uncanny versatility. Even in those cases where evidence is available that Giambologna was the author, the aesthetic diversity can be bewildering. He was a master at low-relief sculpture from his early days, as may be judged from the dazzling pageant of receding nude women in his Allegory of Prince Francesco, carved in alabaster around 1560. This one betrays his northern background. He was also a great animal sculptor — the bronze owl in the Bargello is one of the most superbly observed animal portraits of the Renaissance.

Sorting out his bronzes is a Chinese riddle. Despite the monographs that have oozed been written about some of his key assistants — Adriaen de Vries, Pietro Francavilla, Pietro Tacca — the dividing line is blurred and attributions are debatable. At auction, the financial implications are huge. When Giambologna's "Hercules" was sold last June at Christie's the price, £660,000, seemed insane for a bronze that had obviously been recently repiled. After reading Avery's book it is a shade less surprising. The Hercules is (probably) one of Giambologna's own Giambolognas.

Patou Wins First Round In Lacroix Court Case

By Nina Hyde
Washington Post Service
WHEN Christian Lacroix walked out on the floor of Jean Patou last year he took with him Patou's most vital fashion asset: his name. The design house has not been able to produce a collection since.

"The fine is already very, very high." Some of his French colleagues are not sympathetic. "It takes a great deal of time to build a reputation and a business," said the designer of one of the more successful fashion houses in Paris. "We are an institution and French laws help keep it that way. I put in 10 years before I began to see any success. Nothing replaces time."

As a result, there has been an explosion of media coverage for him worldwide. The most important endorsements have come from John Fairchild of Women's Wear Daily and the late Hebe Dorsey in the International Herald Tribune. It was Dorsey who made the liaison between Lacroix (and Jean-Jacques Picart, his image and marketing consultant) and La Société Financière Agache, the French conglomerate that owns Christian Dior.

The story of Lacroix's departure, along with 20 employees, and the resulting financial backlash, is in some ways the tale of the Americanization of the French fashion industry. It involves the canonization of a very creative designer by the media, and the quick marketing of this hot talent by aggressive publicists and the instant consumer-orientation of fleeing fashion. Finally, the French have taken to "selling things the American way as well — by going to court."

Another chided Lacroix for not honoring his commitments and burning other designers with his allegedly inappropriate behavior. The court case revolved around American designers credit Lacroix for revitalizing the fashion business when it had fallen into creative doldrums.

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Lacroix triumphant, with his leading model at the end of a show.

group created its Lacroix house in January 1987, it gave the director the power to buy both the Lacroix trademark and this company. How the new high fashion company was put together was revealed in a luncheon speech by Paul Audrain, past president of Christian Dior and now head of the Lacroix company, in Paris to the Stamford Business Club. A tape of the speech, made without the permission of the speaker, was introduced as evidence in the case. In response to a question, Audrain indicated that one reason for starting the company was that the timing was propitious: No major fashion house had been created in the last 20 years.

The court also concluded that the last collection of Lacroix for Patou, in January 1987, was doomed by Lacroix's immediate departure. Certainly, the court pointed out, Patou wouldn't be expected to continue to promote the Lacroix collection as that would have benefited its new competitor. Asked last week for a comment on the findings, Pierre Code, adviser to the head of Agache, said, "We are absolutely sure that we have committed no mistake in this business... no mistake." But he did take one last swat at the House of Patou. Asked if the actions of Lacroix caused Patou to lose money, he replied, "They already were losing... very important losses. It is not Monsieur Lacroix who has caused these losses."

The Concertgebouw Celebrates Renovation and Centennial

By Ronald van de Krol
International Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — The Concertgebouw will celebrate two milestones Monday — its 100th anniversary and the completion of a three-year renovation project that has saved the symphony hall from sinking into the city's soggy soil.

2,186 wooden pilings to 375 cent post. The Concertgebouw, a red-and-white neoclassical building on the southern edge of Amsterdam's Museum Square, remained open for concerts throughout although day-

out to meet the queen. The best he could do was wrap a towel around his neck beforehand," Sanders said. The Concertgebouw's main entrance has been moved from the cramped front section of the building to one of its sides, where a glass wing has been constructed to house ticket booths and expanded foyers for concertgoers.

The concert will kick off a year-long series of centennial concerts and recitals by such artists as the violinists Itzhak Perlman and Isaac Stern, the cellist Yo Yo Ma, and the pianist Radu Lupu.

'Until now, the conductor of a gala concert wasn't even able to take a proper shower before going out to meet the queen.'

Predictably, the grafting of a modern glass structure onto a historical monument like the Concertgebouw has brought howls of outrage from Dutch newspapers, which have taken to calling the wing things like "glasscock," "the glass tank" or "that monster of bad taste."

DOONESBURY



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lectability
ixie Votes
an Defue
By Tom Wickham
WASHINGTON — ...
1968 to 1984 have so many
with 120 to 130 electoral
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guaranteed. Thus, if the
won no Southern electoral
likelihood is that they will
find 270 out of only about
able outside the South
Therefore, a Democrat
next November is not
able unless the party
least five or six Southern
electoral votes
70 — which probably
either Texas (34 electo
Florida (27 among the
Even then, national
require the Democrat
the 40 non-Southern
an even split that
achieved in the
usual 120 to 130
In fact, with the
Lyndon Johnson
in 1964, the Democrat
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total votes. The
closest in history
have been elected
total votes he was
he had carried
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ticket be most
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and Mississippi
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50 YEARS AGO
1938: Blum
PARIS

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like Boeing, IBM, and General Electric.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 p.m. volume, AMEX 4 p.m. volume, and NYSE volume down/up.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows Composite Index at 122.25.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with text 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., and various stock categories.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Chg., and various stock categories.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active stocks on AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg., and various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., and various stock categories.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, and various stock categories.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Shows Industrial, Trans, and Composite averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows Industrial, Trans, and Composite indices.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., and various stock categories.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows various stock indices.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and various stock symbols.

Dow Ends at Post-Collapse High

NEW YORK — Bullish investors chased the bears from the New York Stock Exchange Friday as prices surged in moderate trading, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average to its highest closing level since the collapse of Oct. 19.

Continuation of the large stock price table from the left side of the page.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and various stock symbols.

BULLETIN TO ALL AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD

Your Voice is Your Vote! As an American living abroad, you represent the values of the greatest democracy in the world. The foundation of the democratic system is the vote.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and various stock symbols.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'مكتبة الأصيل'

SAURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 9-10, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. in Hamlet-like Role On Stabilizing the Dollar

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Reports out of Tokyo that the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — had decided to keep the dollar from falling below 125 yen sent stock and bond prices soaring on Wall Street and in other financial centers, although European and Japanese officials later denied the reports.

Not stabilizing could make U.S. goods more competitive but cut off foreign capital.

The American government has long played Hamlet on the dollar, asking itself: "To stabilize or not to stabilize? To stabilize, it hopes, would be to calm investors' fears of a falling dollar and thereby to bring down long-term interest rates on dollar assets. But it fears that this would leave the U.S. trade position in deep deficit. Not to stabilize the dollar might make American goods more competitive but might cut off the inflow of foreign capital.

Tate Bids For U.S. Refiner

Offer for Staley Is \$1.33 Billion

LONDON — Tate & Lyle PLC said Friday that it was making a \$1.33 billion bid for Staley Continental Inc., a U.S. corn refining and food group, and launching a \$208.1 million (\$390 million) rights issue to help finance the offer.

The Resuscitation of Micron Tech

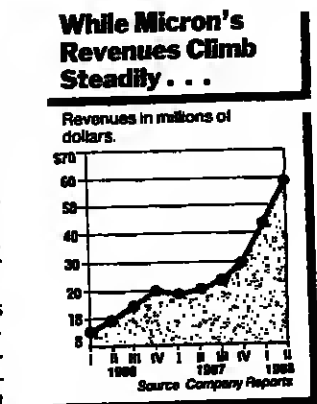
Japan Accord Saved the U.S. Chip Maker

By Lawrence M. Fisher

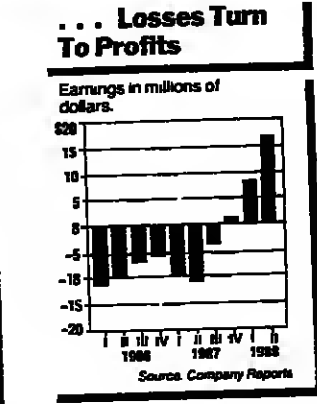
BOISE, Idaho — A year ago, the demise of Micron Technology Inc., one of the few American makers of the most commonly used memory chips, seemed imminent, a victim of competitive pricing by Japanese semiconductor makers.



A technician inspects chips at Micron's plant in Boise, Idaho.



While Micron's Revenues Climb Steadily...



... Losses Turn To Profits

Sunday Output Granted to IBM German Unit

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — The state government of Baden-Württemberg has given IBM Deutschland GmbH tentative approval to begin Sunday production of one-megabit computer chips, an IBM spokeswoman said Friday.

Output Rose In February, Bonn Reports

BONN — Industrial production in West Germany rose a preliminary 0.5 percent in February from January, after rising a revised 0.7 percent in January, the Economics Ministry said Friday.

Struggle for Springer: 'Wary Widow Battles Movie Mogul...'

FRANKFURT — If the story were about someone else, West Germany's biggest tabloid, Bild-Zeitung, flagship newspaper of the Springer publishing empire, might headline it, "Media Melée: Wary Widow Battles Movie Mogul. Only One Will Win."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belg. Fl., Brazil, Canada, Chinese yuan, Danish krone, French franc, Hong Kong, Indian rupee, Italian lira, Japanese yen, Korean won, Mexican peso, New Zealand dollar, Norwegian krone, Spanish peseta, Swedish krona, Swiss franc, Taiwan dollar, Thai baht, Turkish lira, U.S. dollar, and West German mark.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for Eurocurrency deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits.

Spain to Buy Gas From Norwegians

MADRID — The state-owned Spanish gas company, Enagas Nacional de Gas SA, signed a \$4 billion, 30-year agreement in Madrid on Friday for supply of natural gas from Norway's Troll field, the company said.

Spain to Buy Gas From Norwegians

The latter view belongs to Mr. Kirch, whose Munich-based Beta-Taurus group has a virtual monopoly on film distribution in Germany, and 50,000 hours of television programming. Banking sources said the film stockpile alone has a value of about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.19 billion) and generates vast sums of cash.

Japan Accord Saved the U.S. Chip Maker

Today, thanks to the trade agreement reached in July 1986 and subsequent sanctions along with a growing worldwide shortage of the memory chips, Micron is not only profitable but is also planning a major expansion. Its plant here is running 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Japan Accord Saved the U.S. Chip Maker

While such earnings figures are small compared with semiconductor giants, Micron's success is viewed by industry analysts as a harbinger of things to come. American semiconductor makers can compete toe to toe with the Japanese, particularly if they operate from an equal footing.

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Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for United States, West Germany, France, and Luxembourg.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, Paris, Zurich, and New York.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swedish Group Drops Takeover Bid

STOCKHOLM — A Swedish consortium on Friday conceded defeat in a \$7 billion takeover bid for a power and forest-graining group, Gräningsverken AB.

First Chicago Corp. Reports Record Profit for Quarter

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp. posted record first-quarter earnings on Friday of \$141.5 million, or \$2.38 a share, more than double the profit of \$63.9 million, or \$1.06 a share, a year earlier.

Raid Boosts U.K. Software Firm's Stock

LONDON — The stock of the British computer software supplier Cap Group PLC soared Friday on the London Stock Exchange after an unknown investor sought to buy 15 percent of the shares in an early morning raid, market sources said.

The London brokerage S.G. Warburg, acting on behalf of the investor, was offering 300 percent of Cap shares, according to a source.

SPRINGER: Fight for Publisher

(Continued from first finance page) included Mr. Kirsh in the group of stockholders because he knew Leo Kirsh would be a strong media personality in the future.

MICRON: The Resuscitation of a U.S. Chip Maker

(Continued from first finance page) bits, perhaps as early as this summer. Micron, which began shipping the one-megabit DRAMs in its fiscal first quarter, is behind schedule in reaching volume production.

Bridgestone Posts 71% Rise In Group Profit

TOKYO — Bridgestone Corp. reported Friday that group net profit for 1987 rose 71.4 percent, to 36 billion yen (\$288 million) from 21.01 billion yen, mainly because of reduced production costs and lower interest payments.

Kuwait, a Quiet Investor Elsewhere, Makes Surprising Noise in Spain

MADRID — Kuwait, one of the biggest foreign investors in Spain, is adopting a hands-on business strategy that puzzles analysts here and abroad.

Texas Banks Discuss Merger, Loan Spin-Off

DALLAS — In another sign of mounting distress in Texas real estate, two of the state's major bank holding companies have said they are exploring a possible merger that would require an undetermined amount of federal aid.

Phillips Expects Turnaround

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma — Phillips Petroleum Co. expects its first-quarter earnings to exceed \$120 million, or at least 51 cents a share, in contrast with a loss of \$32 million a year earlier, according to the Phillips chairman, C.J. Silas.

Some analysts speculate that the Kuwaitis are making a trial run of tactics they might pursue elsewhere in managing their far-flung investments.

beforehand of any major new investments it intended to make in Spain. The Kuwaitis have also been asked not to take control of banks, military contractors or companies with interests in the media.

NYSE Plans Changes for Specialists

NEW YORK — In a bid to build investor confidence after the October stock market collapse, the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange moved Thursday to require a higher minimum level of capital for its specialist system.

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Advertisement for 'IHT Asia Guide to Business Travel' featuring a book cover image and descriptive text about its content and availability.

LUXFUND advertisement with contact information for Valere nette d'inventaire and a phone number.

Indigo Take-off advertisement for Micron Technology, including contact details for Indigo Investment S.A.

Bekaert to Post Drop in '87 Net After Charge

BRUSSELS — Bekaert SA, the Belgian steel wire and cord maker, said Friday that it would announce a drop in 1987 earnings because the full cost of a five-year restructuring program is to be charged to last year's results.

Phillips Expects Turnaround

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Form for IHT Asia Guide to Business Travel, including fields for signature, name, address, city, country, and payment information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

RATES: U.K. Hopes Cut Will Stem the Pound's Surge

(Continued from Page 1)
The London Stock Exchange, where the Financial Times...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Offer, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc.

It also closed 1,3840 Swiss francs, down from 1,3945; and at 5,6735 French francs, from 5,6935.

Japan Warms To 'Shibosai' Bond Issues

TOKYO — The issue of privately placed yen bonds by nonresidents is slowly increasing in Japan...

Currency Talks

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday that Japan would not play an active role in any discussions on adjusting the currencies of newly industrialized countries...

The 1 1/4 percent benchmark government bond fell to 120 6/32 from 120 20/32, which it reached shortly before the cut in rates.

The rate reduction came after the pound rose above 3.14 DM, its highest rate against the West German currency since July 1986.

U.S. Warns Japan on GATT Refusal

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Kopp threatened retaliation Friday after Japan blocked a U.S. request for creation of an international panel to resolve a dispute over beef and citrus imports.

States, and somebody will pay the price. The United States asked GATT to form a panel of independent experts to determine whether the Japanese citrus and beef import quotas were consistent with international trading laws.

Mr. Yeutter also urged Japanese industrialists to use their political clout to block the protectionist measures for which Japan's farmers are lobbying.

But the Japanese ambassador, Yoshio Hatano, rejected the panel, saying the dispute should be resolved in bilateral discussions.

The Japanese move came Friday in Geneva at a session of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Yeutter said the United States would continue to consult with Japan, but if a solution is not found in the coming weeks it will renew its request for an independent panel at the next GATT meeting on May 4.

Hours earlier, he told National Public Radio that "if the intransigent attitude that prevails in Japan at the moment on beef and citrus continues, we are clearly heading toward retaliation by the United States, and somebody will pay the price."

Mr. Yeutter told National Public Radio he had information that Japanese industry is already reacting to the possibility that the United States might curb its imports of Japanese goods as a retaliatory measure.

U.S. Hondas Arrive in Japan

NARASHI, Japan — The first delivery of 450 American-made Honda cars arrived in Japan on Friday, and Americans hailed the shipment as a symbol of quality U.S. workmanship, although 40 percent of the cars' parts were made in Japan.

"It was once believed that cars made by American workers were inferior in quality to cars produced in Japan," said Aurdia Brazzel, the head of embassy affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Japan.

Higher exports of American goods to Japan are necessary if the United States is to reduce its trade deficit with Tokyo, which was more than \$52 billion in 1987.

Japanese Investors' Demand Reinforces Platinum Prices

LONDON — A surge in Japanese investor demand this year has given platinum prices an unexpected boost, analysts say.

Disillusionment with the stock market after October's crash lifted investor demand in physical commodities. This was more visible in platinum because it is a small market.

West German precious metals traders said the rise in platinum prices was ignited by Japanese investor buying in the hope that a new tax on savings accounts will cause some of the country's savings to flow into precious metals.

Another source of potential demand for platinum is the European Community, which in 1987 approved legislation promoting the use of catalytic converters to control car emissions.

Prospects for all precious metals were improved by the weak dollar, by violence in South Africa, the world's major producer, and by political problems in Central America, Mr. Nathan said.

But since Easter, Japanese investors have been unwinding speculative positions that they established earlier this year, said a dealer in Zurich for one of the leading Swiss banks.

But, analysts said, new production from South Africa threatens to tip the market into oversupply by the 1990s.

Prices above \$510 or \$520. On Friday, platinum for delivery this month closed at \$534 an ounce, up \$5.40, on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

OPEC: Cartel Facing the Fact That Some Producers Are Beyond Its Reach

(Continued from Page 1)
Other experts say OPEC's pricing committee would best serve the organization by recognizing that structural changes have forever altered the world oil market.

The 24 Western countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development — which include the United States, Japan and Western Europe — have reduced their energy consumption by 20 percent since 1972, according to the Paris-based International Energy Agency.

Another major development that has curbed OPEC's role as the arbiter of prices is the advent of news and telecommunications systems — the thousands of instant market-monitoring, computerized devices that tell bankers, oil traders and commodity market speculators what the price of oil is at any moment.

Oil trading is now focusing more on getting in and out of the market within minutes or hours to make a few pennies, said Petro International Intelligence Weekly, an oil trade publication, in its current issue.

Through hard work, OPEC oil consumption is now thankfully decoupled from its former one-to-one link to economic growth," said Quincy Lumsden, a senior official in the energy agency.

That development has encouraged wild growth in the trading of oil futures, placing hundreds of new investors in the oil markets whose role is limited to trading "paper barrels" for the sake of betting on oil's price.

Such trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange alone reached 40 million barrels a day in 1987. By comparison, world oil consumption that year was 49 million barrels a day.

The organization has not helped itself by its constant failure to meet the goals of the ceilings on production that it sets. OPEC members consistently either produce above their quotas or discount their oil to stimulate sales, or both.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices of 4,000 New York firms. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1987, High, Low, 4 P.M. C/P, Net Change. Includes various stock symbols and prices.

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Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'allels', 'Friday's OTC Prices', 'International University', 'Bruck International High School', and 'International Campus'.

ACROSS

1 Gardner's namesakes
5 Heat meas.
8 W. W. II vessel
11 Acct.
14 To and
17 Pain in the hip for Bobby?
20 Hat for a sahib
21 Vandal
22 Tooth smile
23 Something for Ezra's birthday
24 Nictitation from Thomas?
26 Shout for
27 Indisposed
28 Glisten
29 Respect
30 In still on the water
32 Long-running Broadway hit
34 Palliative
36 Provisional Mormon state
38 Oak bark
40 Horned Frogs' inst.
41 Not sweet
44 Item on a pitcher's mound
47 Caesar
48 Cheer for Escamillo
51 Amazonia denizen
53 Snake, as eggs
54 Silly
56 Harrison from Huyton

DOWN

1 Jellied dish
2 World Series M.V.P., 1987
3 Ephemeral
4 Japanese money of account
5 Bachelor President
8 Prepare
7 Remove a tangle
8 Sets free
9 Take note of
10 "Bama's" Crimson
11 Visionary
12 Cerf specialty
13 Tail

ACROSS

57 Followed footprints
59 Sismarck or Kruger
60 Motorized bike
61 Werther
63 Beseech
65 Female fee-faw-fum
67 Single
69 Monk
70 Grand palace at Versailles
73 Well-groomed
74 Most desiccated
77 Ready to serve
78 Oldest March girl
81 Act raptor
82 Adviser to Ellery?
85 Profound
88 Hang loosely
87 Shatter
88 Carpenter's pattern
89 Stylish
91 Scott's "Durward"
93 Greek letter
94 Evaluate
96 High-ranking Muslim woman
99 Some Scandinavians
101 —Magnon
102 Rock, to a Glaswegian
103 Needlecase

DOWN

14 Better than Robert's bark?
15 Draw
16 Not fooled by 18 Lumber, abbr.
19 A crop starter
20 At that time
22 Half of Paul's dilemma?
25 Unie
31 Showy flower
33 85 for Irving in 1987?
35 Christmas
37 Teed off
39 Substance derived from starch
42 Little: Suffix
43 Weight unit
45 Some are liberal
48 Large, in Lyon
47 Splendid: to John Bull
48 Granular snow on a glacier
50 Utter
52 Neopolitan boss
54 Diverts
55 Mexican state
58 O'Connor and
62 Most bizarre

Authors' Associations By William Canine

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

64 East Indian sailors
66 The Repts.
68 Petition
69 Airfoil
71 Bestud
72 Olympic mischief-maker
75 Crew
78 Chewinks
79 Prayer books
78 Mystic of old
80 Yellowstone feature
83 Samovar
84 G.I.'s refuge

DOWN

85 Child in Rebecca's keeping?
87 Hobo
90 Do a cobbler's job
91 George in a hurry?
92 Bedouin
95 One who was a frosh last year
96 Toot's cousin
97 To be: Fr.
98 Edgar slep here?
100 Rattle
101 Remove so as to make room

DOWN

105 Setsy or Diana
106 Go before
108 Portside
110 Wake-up call
112 Ligated
117 Timeless, to Traherne
119 Groton student
121 Eye for an eye, e.g.
124 Lugubrious
126 Windmill sails
127 Athenian demagogue
129 "L" de la re: Montezzi

DOWN

130 Crossings
131 City on the Sumida
132 Kin of tu-hut
133 Feel discomfort
135 Young oyster
138 Port on Hawaii
139 Anglo-Saxon trivariate
142 Aurora's Greek counterpart
144 "Swann's": Proust

THE ARK SAKURA

By Kobo Abe. Translated by Juliet Winters Carpenter. 336 pages, \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WITH such earlier novels as "The Woman in the Dunes" (1964), "The Ruined Map" (1969) and "The Box Man" (1974), Kobo Abe has established himself as one of Japan's pre-eminent authors, and as an international writer with a distinctive vision of the contemporary world as a menacing, urban labyrinth in which people hunger for freedom but find themselves trapped in alienating rituals and roles. It's a vision of society that clearly reflects Japanese struggles with conformity, authority and rapid industrialization, but the setting of the novels is only nominally Japan, and Abe seems to have less in common with more orthodox Japanese authors than with science fiction writers and such European innovators as Kafka, Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter. His latest novel, "The Ark Sakura" — aptly translated into colloquial English by Juliet Win-

BOOKS

ters Carpenter — is no exception. Indeed, the story stands as a kind of recapitulation of many of the ideas and motifs employed in Abe's previous books. A hero who, by choice or accident, is abruptly transported from normal society to a brave new world — this is the setup that Abe has used in novel after novel. In "The Woman in the Dunes," an amateur biologist stumbles upon a hidden community by the sea, and soon finds himself entombed in a sand-pit house with a lonely widow. In "The Ruined Map," a private detective's search for a missing husband leads him to an urban underworld, where everyone is sinister and deceptive, where his own identity is challenged and subverted, and in "Secret Rendezvous," a salesman wanders the terrifying corridors of a huge underground hospital, looking for his wife, who appears to have been abducted by an evil doctor.

As for "The Ark Sakura," it involves a fat eccentric named Mole, who has prepared a vast, subterranean "ark" in anticipation of what he sees as an

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

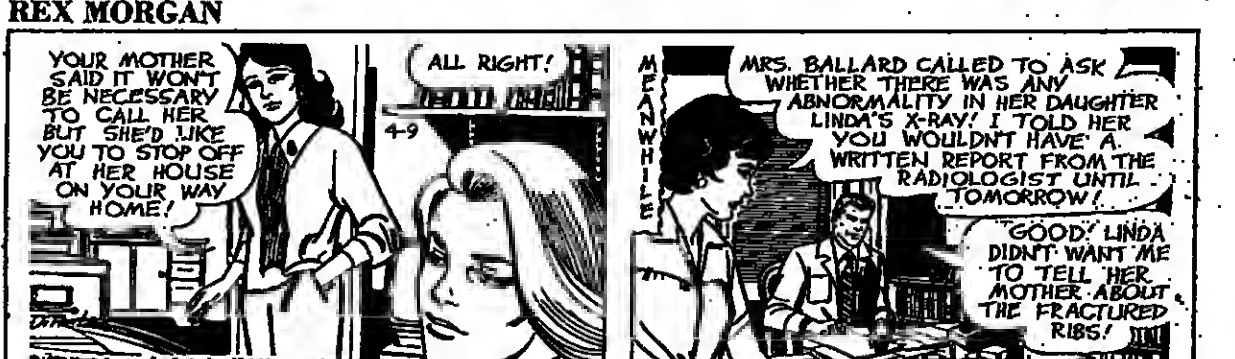
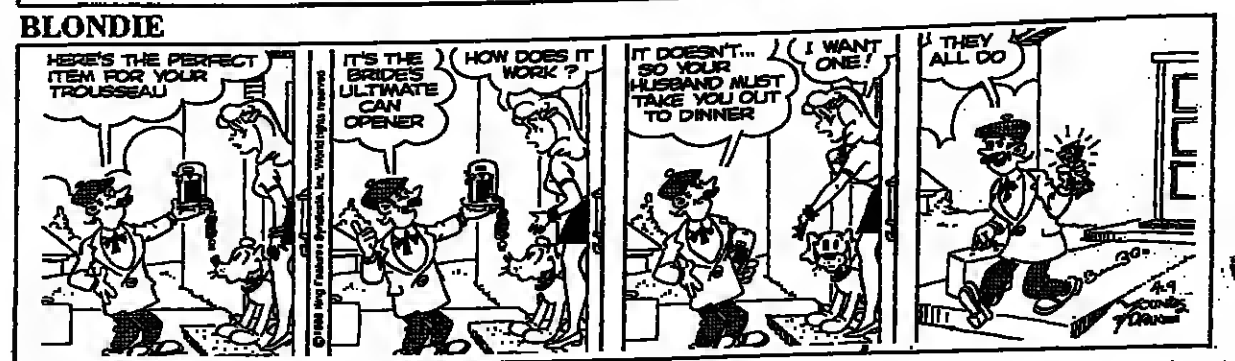
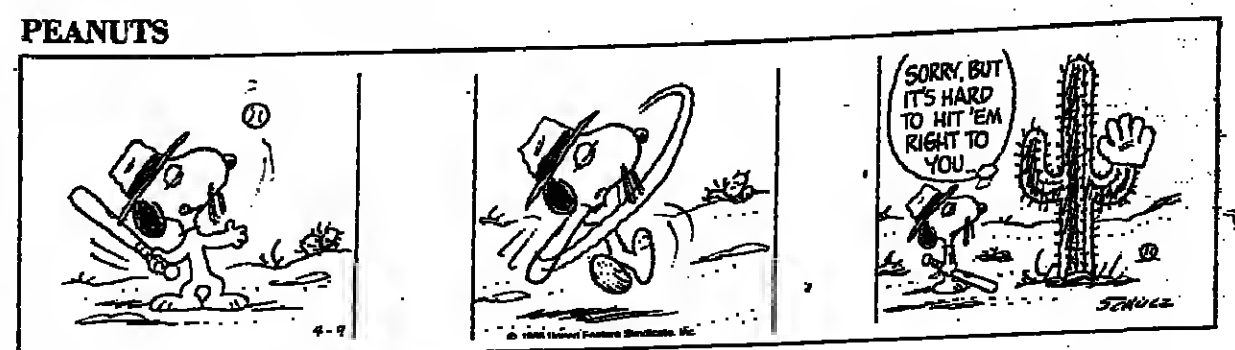
Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 8

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	431.50	+1.50
Berlin	1,215.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,215.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,215.00	+10.00
London	1,215.00	+10.00
Madrid	1,215.00	+10.00
Paris	1,215.00	+10.00
Rome	1,215.00	+10.00
Sao Paulo	1,215.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,215.00	+10.00
Tokyo	1,215.00	+10.00



WEATHER

Region	High	Low	Forecast
EUROPE	15-20	8-12	Partly cloudy
ASIA	20-25	10-15	Sunny
AFRICA	25-30	15-20	Partly cloudy
LATIN AMERICA	20-25	10-15	Sunny
NORTH AMERICA	15-20	8-12	Partly cloudy
MIDDLE EAST	20-25	10-15	Sunny
OCEANIA	20-25	10-15	Sunny

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, LONDON: Cloudy, T.M.S. 10-13, MADRID: Cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, PARIS: Cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, ROME: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, SAO PAULO: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, TOKYO: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15, SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, T.M.S. 12-15.

World Stock Markets (Continued)

Market	Index	Change
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Stockholm	1,215.00	+10.00
Tokyo	1,215.00	+10.00



SPORTS

Jackson Pitches, Bats Reds by Cardinals, 8-1, As Rookie Ties Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CINCINNATI — Pitcher Danny Jackson was everything the Cincinnati Reds had asked for, and a couple of runs more, in his National League debut. The bigger surprise was Chris Sabo, who tied a record at third base in his second major-league game.

Wally Joyner of California ended the game. With one out in the ninth, consecutive doubles by Tony Armas and Chili Davis ended Dave LaPoint's three-hit shutout. Reliever Bill Long walked Joyner, but got Brian Downing to hit a grounder to second baseman Fred Manrique, who threw to shortstop Ozzie Guillen. Guillen leaped to make a throw, fell when he collided with Joyner, and umpire Jim McKean called it a double play, ruling that the sliding Joyner had interfered with Guillen by grabbing his leg.



Robert Wrenn, who "was starting to get a little bit numb out there," battled the wind before sinking a birdie putt at 18 for his 69.

Nelson, Wrenn Scramble to 2-Shot Lead As Wind Chills Masters Scores, Favorites

By Ken Denlinger Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The nine international flags on the scoreboard ahead and to the right of the first tee at Augusta National were in full-force salute Thursday. It was the first — and worst — omen at the Masters golf tournament.



Arnold Palmer put himself in a hole, then failed to break 80 for the fourth straight opening round.

Whether they hold or fold, Larry Nelson and Robert Wrenn were more than pleased with the three-under-par 69s that gave them a two-shot lead after the opening round.

The wind blew theories as well as shots off line. If three of the frequently reachable par-5s were beyond the range of most long-ball hitters, the 48-year-old Nicklaus still was on one of them, the 15th, in two shots.

SIDELINES

Brown Reported Returning to UCLA

NEW YORK (AP) — Larry Brown, who coached Kanstus to the NCAA championship on Monday, will return to UCLA as head coach.

Bulls' Jordan Said to Become Best-Paid

CHICAGO (AP) — Michael Jordan and the NBA's Chicago Bulls have reached agreement on a new contract that could pay him \$25 million over eight years, making him the highest paid athlete in team sports, the Chicago Tribune reported Friday.

San Diego Sets Dates for Cup Races

SAN DIEGO (AP) — The America's Cup defense announced Thursday its official Notice of Regatta, calling for best-of-three races on Sept. 3, 6 and, if necessary, on Sept. 8 off the coast of San Diego.

Hull Defeats Blackhawks For 2d Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ST. LOUIS — Hall of Famer Bobby Hull was Chicago's favorite hockey player for many years. But his son, Brett, has been anything but that in this season's National Hockey League Stanley Cup playoffs.

NHL Playoffs

In their Norris Division best-of-seven semifinal, Hull has scored the winning goal in both games. "That's quite a start," said the Blues' coach, Jacques Martin.

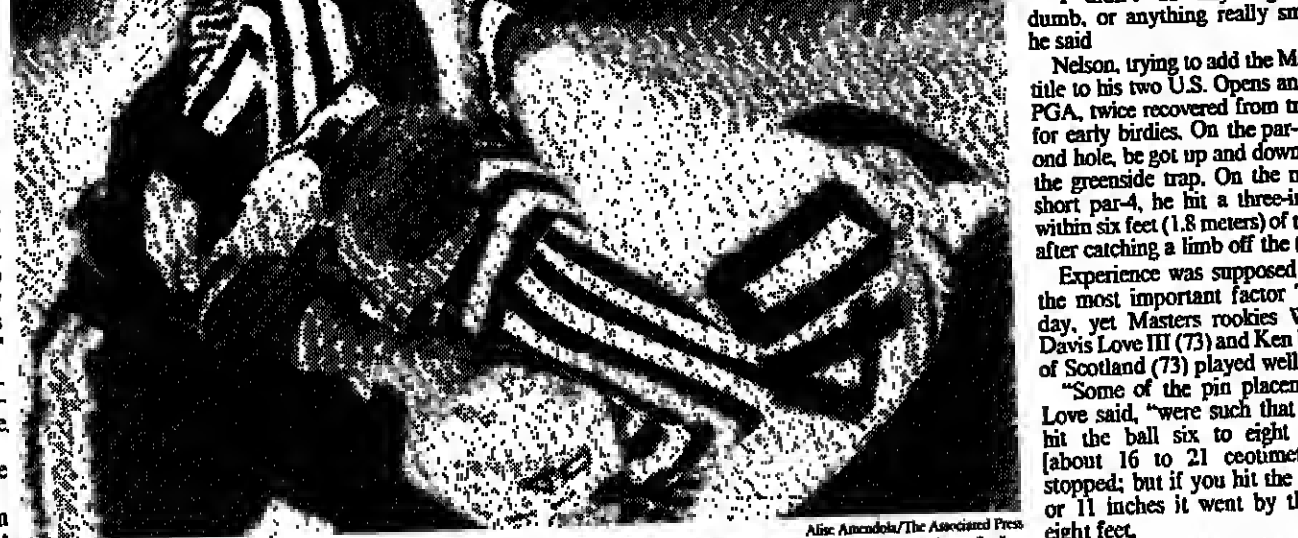
Updates

Tracy Mills, with former NBA star Bob McAdoo scoring 25 points, retained the Final Four European Champions title Thursday night in Ghent, Belgium, with a 90-84 victory over Maccabi Tel Aviv.

Quotable

Tom Penders, refusing to make predictions after being named basketball coach at Texas: "A good friend of mine in coaching told me a long time ago the best way to save face is to keep the lower half of it shut."

Lineup Sweed Knox Had His Hands Full Breaking Up a Fight Between Bob Halkidis, Left, of the Sabres and Bruce Shoebottom of the Bruins. A Total of 112 Penalty Minutes was Called in the Game.



Lineup Sweed Knox had his hands full breaking up a fight between Bob Halkidis, left, of the Sabres and Bruce Shoebottom of the Bruins. A total of 112 penalty minutes was called in the game.

Baseball

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including teams like Milwaukee, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Oakland, California, Kansas City, Seattle, Texas, and Minnesota.

Golf

Masters Leaders

Table showing Masters Leaders for the first round, listing players like Larry Nelson, Robert Wrenn, Mark Calcavecchia, Bernhard Langer, and others with their scores.

St. Andrews in Georgia: Europeans Feel at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches AUGUSTA, Georgia — It felt more like St. Andrews than Augusta, and that was just fine with most of the European contingent here.



Bernhard Langer didn't birdie the first hole, but he shot 71.

Wrenn is a third-year PGA Tour pro from Richmond, Virginia, whose moment in the golfing spotlight was memorable. In winning the Buick Open last year, he put up a 26-under-par total, one shot shy of the tour's all-time 72-hole record.

Transition

BASEBALL American League BOSTON — Signed Lee Smith, pitcher, to a two-year contract through the 1990 season.

College

BROOKLYN — Named Howard Nelson assistant football coach and Charles Mossio defensive coordinator.

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia Division Washington of Philadelphia New York (standings) New Jersey Adams Division Montreal of Montreal Detroit of Detroit

Baseball

Chicago 2 0 1.000 1/2 Oakland 2 0 1.000 1/2 Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Pittsburgh 2 1 1.000 1/2 St. Louis 2 1 1.000 1/2

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Chicago 2 0 1.000 1/2 Oakland 2 0 1.000 1/2 Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Pittsburgh 2 1 1.000 1/2 St. Louis 2 1 1.000 1/2

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

World Group Quarterfinals (AT) West Germany 3, Denmark 0; East Germany 3, West Germany 0; West Germany 3, East Germany 0; Denmark 3, West Germany 0.

Davis Cup Results

World Group Quarterfinals (AT) West Germany 3, Denmark 0; East Germany 3, West Germany 0; West Germany 3, East Germany 0; Denmark 3, West Germany 0.

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Philadelphia Division Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Montreal 2 1 1.000 1/2 Detroit 2 1 1.000 1/2

Hockey

National Hockey League Playoff Results

Philadelphia Division Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Montreal 2 1 1.000 1/2 Detroit 2 1 1.000 1/2

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for the Eastern Conference and Central Division, including teams like Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, Indiana, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, Indiana.

Baseball

Philadelphia Division Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Montreal 2 1 1.000 1/2 Detroit 2 1 1.000 1/2

Baseball

Philadelphia Division Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Montreal 2 1 1.000 1/2 Detroit 2 1 1.000 1/2

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Baseball

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including teams like Milwaukee, New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Oakland, California, Kansas City, Seattle, Texas, and Minnesota.

Golf

Masters Leaders

Table showing Masters Leaders for the first round, listing players like Larry Nelson, Robert Wrenn, Mark Calcavecchia, Bernhard Langer, and others with their scores.

Transition

BASEBALL American League BOSTON — Signed Lee Smith, pitcher, to a two-year contract through the 1990 season.

College

BROOKLYN — Named Howard Nelson assistant football coach and Charles Mossio defensive coordinator.

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia Division Washington of Philadelphia New York (standings) New Jersey Adams Division Montreal of Montreal Detroit of Detroit

Baseball

Chicago 2 0 1.000 1/2 Oakland 2 0 1.000 1/2 Philadelphia 2 1 1.000 1/2 Pittsburgh 2 1 1.000 1/2 St. Louis 2 1 1.000 1/2

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